

## The Sun

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What Mohamud Means.

State institutions in the Croton watershed mean jobs and profits for the disinterested patriots who compose the Westchester Republican organization. The principle of reciprocity is thoroughly understood by these humanitarians. If their brethren from remoter districts stand by them they will collaborate in other details of the general plan to bleed New York city. In such a compact what place is there for consideration of the health of a population of 5,000,000?

Let the sewage of a hospital for the insane and a home for delinquents be turned into the city water mains. The city is rich; it can buy bottled spring water to drink, and go without bathing. Or it can boil the water that comes from the taps. It must, indeed, help itself; no philanthropic weakness will be permitted to interfere with the important plans of its hardheaded rulers. They are not of the stuff affected by mere incidents of sanitation, the health of a city, the welfare of a great community.

Mohamud, with its cesspools, its "innocuous effluent," typifies the stonemanship that sees in New York a wonderful city to loot, and the looting progresses without interruption.

Joy in Casas Grandes.

Americans are provincial, therefore intolerant, so persons of cosmopolitan constitution have frequently averred, with liberal generalization. To the provincial mind the unknown is a nucleus of suspicion or fear, as though there were in it necessarily something of the supernatural. Those whose customs are not as ours are objects of distrust; we cannot comprehend them, and so will have as little as possible to do with them. Americans are Chinamen in their fear of foreign devils. And when the devils live in our own land, foreign respect only of nonconformity to the general conventions, they are the most devilish.

Writers who know Utah may praise the institutions of the Mormon founded State and proclaim its possession of whatever the best Americanism may be, but the untraveled are apt to turn a deaf ear, and visitors from other States to carry a trunkful of obstinate prejudices in their baggage. The burden of proof upon the "barbarian" is heavy, and it is often laid, however justly or otherwise, on Mormon shoulders.

Could any Americans have greeted a resolute column of Uncle Sam's soldier boys with more sincere jubilation than is described in El Paso despatches, on the part of the Mormon colony at Casas Grandes? When Colonel Don's cavalrymen rode into the town:

"Women kissed the United States soldiers as resisters, men cheered and the American flag was brought out from hiding places. Children carried the tired, dusty troopers water, fruit and other refreshments, while the men of the colony turned over their alfalfa and other farm products to the army. Women assisted in cooking for the cavalrymen, Mexicans of Casas Grandes were silent in the wild demonstration of joy."

The rejoicing is not mysterious. But these Mormons had flags in their houses; and it was not a Mormon flag they waved. Fifty-nine years lie between Mountain Meadows and Casas Grandes. Possibly some of the returning colonists will incline, after this stirring experience, to an Americanism more complete than that of their forebears.

The Garrick Theatre.

New York could have parted more readily with some of her other small playhouses than with the Garrick Theatre, which is about to give up art and go into trade. It was built when managers put up playhouses in earnest. They were not in its day a minimum distance from the last row of orchestra seats and the edge of the sidewalk.

Then the theatre won a place in the history of its time. WILLIAM GILLETTE first gave there both "Secret Service" and "Sherlock Holmes." Then DAVID BELASCO introduced there "Zaza," which brought back the French emotional drama in a new form to the American stage. ELEANOR ROUSSEAU's charming "Merely Mary Ann" was there a prolonged sojourner; and this theatre, and surely the little

bird sang at the heart of all who saw ISRAEL ZANOWITZ's play. EDWARD HARRISON, who built the theatre, soon succumbed to the indifference of his public, which can be more relentless when humor is in question than at any other time. RICHARD MANSFIELD, who gave the playhouse the name it has borne for so many years, accomplished more in his career in other theatres.

It might seem that there is to-day activity enough about its site to make a theatre profitable there. Must the dwellers in the capacious hotels which are towns in themselves, and the arriving thousands at the railway terminals, turn northward when theatrical diversion is sought? That seems to be the rule to-day. Will the theatre south of Forty-second street soon be out of the way?

Czernowitz.

The abandonment of Czernowitz by the Austrians, if the report from Rome is true, means that the Russian offensive in Bukovina has at last beaten the Austrians back and driven them from the capital. Bukovina is thrust like a wedge against the Rumanian frontier, and Czernowitz on the Pruth is very near the boundary line. The occupation of the Bukovina capital by Russian troops is bound to make an impression at Bucharest, where for some time preparations to enter the war have been going on.

With the Russians overrunning Bukovina and forcing the Austrian positions on the Dulester in the north, the Rumanian Government will soon have to decide the question of intervening on the side of the Allies. All the Teutonic Powers ever expected of Rumania was strict neutrality, and they have not always got that. Of late they have had an uneasy feeling that their influence at Bucharest was ebbing fast.

The time seems near at hand for Rumania to make terms with Russia and enter the war for territorial considerations. Russia's successes in Asia Minor and the failure of the plan of the German offensive at Verdun are signs of Teutonic decline that will not be lost upon the Rumanian statesmen. There may be important developments at Bucharest any day now. In the far north the Russians have begun an offensive against the German lines to prevent the despatch of reinforcements to the western front. At Salonica a formidable Anglo-French army has been assembled, which, taken with the failure of the Turkish defensive campaign in Armenia, signifies the abandonment of German plans for the invasion of Egypt. Turkey can no longer be regarded as a useful ally of the Teutonic Powers.

Czernowitz is another link in the chain of circumstances impelling Rumania to declare herself. To call Verdun the German Gettysburg may not be wide of the mark.

Pershing's Task in Mexico.

It is communication by wireless with General PERSHING in the foothills of the Sierra Madre at times interrupted there will be no cause for alarm. He has other means of reporting to base headquarters; aeroplanes, mounted couriers and motorcycles. Captain BENJAMIN D. FOLLOWS of the First Aero Squadron, an expert aviator himself, has several machines for reconnaissance and for such other duty as may be required of him. By this time he should have established a chain of stations as far south as Nampulpa. He has with him ten officers and eighty men, aviators and mechanics. Communication with Columbus should be only a question of a few hours when Captain FOLLOWS completes his arrangements.

Fifteen motorcycles were purchased for the expedition, and they can be used wherever there is a road or a good trail. Mounted couriers can keep the advanced column in touch with the cyclists and with the aviators detailed to fly to base headquarters. It is a system that may break down under strain at this point or that, but only at brief intervals. General FOLLOWS is doubtless hearing from PERSHING with a fair degree of regularity.

We are inclined to think that General PERSHING can look out for himself and keep his communications open. According to the best unofficial information he entered Mexico with a force of 6,000 officers and men, including the Seventh, Tenth and Thirtieth Cavalry, the Sixth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Infantry and a battery of the Sixth Field Artillery, besides Engineer, Signal and Hospital troops. Two hundred cowboys and ranchmen familiar with the desert region of Chihuahua and Sonora volunteered and are acting as scouts to the expedition. Under orders from General ORRISON, CARRANZA's Minister of War, five columns of Constitutionalists are cooperating with General PERSHING. Even if he cannot use the railroads he should have no serious difficulty in getting up supplies, for by this time the fifty-six motor trucks bought in Ohio and Wisconsin should be in service at Columbus. They would of course have to be supplemented with mule wagons. The transportation question in northern Mexico presents a good deal of a problem. It is the intention to use some of the motor trucks to carry the infantry. Colonel GORRIZ A. DOM's cavalry column, which rode down south after crossing the frontier, ought now to be in touch with the main expedition.

There should be no hesitation in saying that unless General PERSHING has the cordial and active support of the Carranza Generals his force of

6,000 men will prove inadequate. He may have to penetrate the country to a distance of 300 miles, and then he would experience trouble in keeping open his communications with three regiments of infantry and what mounted troops could be spared for the purpose. His command should be strong enough to deal with the Villistas, unless their leader attracts Carranza adherents in considerable numbers to his standard. Unfortunately this is to be feared, but the presumption is that General ORRISON, whose prestige has not declined, can depend upon Generals GUTIERREZ, HERRERA and GARZA to prevent desertions en masse.

Taking the most optimistic view of the situation, the War Department should immediately heed General FOLLOWS's requisition for more troops. If reinforcements should be needed the call would be sharp and sudden. We do not expect to see all northern Mexico going over to VILLA, but if the pursuit should be prolonged for many days the Carranza influence might decline to the vanishing point. Washington had better be prepared for the worst, while hoping for the best. And we may add that it would be a fatal blunder to restrict General PERSHING's operations by making a hard and fast compact as to scope, direction and zone with the Carranza Government. That way lies friction and complications.

Four Bills in the Interest of Commercialized Vice.

Every pander and keeper of a disorderly house in New York eagerly awaits the action of the Legislature on the four bills numbered 907 to 910, inclusive, which have been introduced to cripple the police in their unending fight against the most degraded criminals with whom they have to deal.

If these bills become law the commercial exploitation of vice, at present practised only with great difficulty here, will become immediately easier of accomplishment, and the profits accruing therefrom will be notably increased.

Should the bills be allowed to die, the fact will be established that the Legislature is not in partnership with the promoters of vice, and has made no alliance with that infamous crew which intelligent police activity has reduced to a state of helplessness hitherto not known.

These measures are an impudence that amounts to a scandal; they brazenly defy the moral sense of the city where their effect would be most heavily felt; they offend every instinct of decency; and their effect would be to tie the hands of the police in the interests of crime.

Work for Convalescents.

Provision for educating and training soldiers maimed during the present war has developed among philanthropic associations, which have devised intelligent methods of utilizing their remaining capacities for the purpose of enabling these unfortunate men to assume their former vocations, or if their disabilities prevent to teach them other trades, from the income of which they may become self-supporting.

A similar institution exists in this city called the Shoreward Work-shop, 81 Lexington avenue, which is a trade school for persons convalescent from heart disease and for boys and men suffering from chronic heart trouble. The work is under the regular medical supervision of Dr. LOUIS A. COSSACK, visiting physician of the New York Hospital. Every applicant for this shop must be examined by Dr. HERBERT GUTZLE at the clinic for heart diseases in Bellevue Hospital. The work consists of the manufacture of window boxes, jardiniere, flower pots, bird baths, garden sets, baskets, etc., all of which preclude the necessity for active exertion, which persons suffering from heart disease are compelled to avoid.

The Bulletin of the Department of Health commends this workshop as "an excellent enterprise deserving hearty support." Those sufferers from heart disease who are not compelled to make personal exertion for their maintenance and others who appreciate the handicap of the impetuous sufferers with whom they sympathize will find this philanthropic enterprise worthy of their support and encouragement.

It is a wise axiom of the modern philanthropist to "help the poor to help themselves" and thus protect them from pauperization.

In the Bread Line.

The census of bread line loafers conducted by the police with the aid of a psychologist may easily create too deep an impression on the popular mind. The fact that many of the applicants for charity to whom jobs are offered refuse to work does not convict all of them of mere laziness. Strange as it may seem, even in the depths of poverty a man may recognize his incapacity for the manual labor he is invited to do; and the most gifted of psychologists may not at a glance penetrate the incapacity of a brother who is down.

Among the pity stirring incidents of city life none is more poignant than the spectacle presented by a weak and unaccustomed man striving to earn a living wage with a shovel in an emergency snow removal gang. He has all the eagerness and good will that can be asked; he attacks his task determinedly; he works hard; he exhausts himself quickly without doing his share of the job; he is the butt of his companions and of his foreman; he strains dabbly and undeveloped muscles to no purpose;

and before the end of a day his original debilitation has been increased to a degree that is likely to prevent his reappearance in the morning. If labor of an unaccustomed kind is again urged on him, that man is likely to stay in the bread line, without giving profound thought to the psychology of his case, but with a crushing remembrance of his previous experience.

Men reach the bread line after every other recourse has failed them. It does not meet the ambitions of the dissipated; it provides a diet not chosen by the ill; it spells a sickening blow to pride, if pride has survived the course that ends where the dole is accepted. It is the culmination of disease or misfortune, the last refuge of the weak in body and spirit; and from those who gravitate to its troublesome ranks we shall not expect that immediate reaction to opportunities frequently, if not usually, unsolicited to habit and training that might reasonably be looked for in less dolorous surroundings. The problem it presents would be relatively simple if all the men who compose it were trained to manual pursuits. They are not. Many a well built man cannot swing a pick, and in the despondency that envelops him refuses to attempt it.

Human wastage does not always wear the mark of its inferiority on its brow. The recognition of failure exacts a deadening influence that must not be ignored. Loafers there are; and there are men too far spent even to loaf.

Is this last winter or next winter?

ALBANY, March 21.—"Curly Joe" CASNEY was in the Capitol to-day seeking to pave the way for an application to obtain restoration of his citizenship. CASNEY interviewed several legislators to this end—Newspaper despatch.

To facilitate the peddling of a few more Justice-ships of the "Supreme Court?"

Will SHAKESPEARE ever survive the celebration of his death? Will there be any demand for the dramas of the Bard on the stage after these performances have come to an end, or will the public be so "full up" that it will be a long time before there is again an appetite for the dramas of SHAKESPEARE on the stage? It can scarcely be said that a hunger exists at any time. Or will the present feverish activities on the other hand supply a knowledge that will create an enemy warship the Zeppelin commander, two miles above the water, will touch an electric button, setting off the charge—*Time*—described to the *Sinks bottom* of *Loose*.

Each Zeppelin accompanying the grand fleet will be fitted out to fish for enemy ships. The Zeppelin will drop a mine of the Zeppelin is a wire more than two miles long. At the end of the wire dangles a cluster of bombs filled with high explosive. The Zeppelin will drop its explosive bait to the water and drag it at a high rate of speed in the direction of the approaching Britishers. When the bomb cluster strikes, the sole of an enemy warship the Zeppelin commander, two miles above the water, will touch an electric button, setting off the charge—*Time*—described to the *Sinks bottom* of *Loose*.

What size is the wire? How much does two miles of it weigh? How is it to be paid out and reeled in? By what miracle of mechanics will the bomb cluster be guided? What effect will atmospheric resistance have? A high explosive dangle at the end of two miles of "wire" presents some interesting problems.

So petty grafting in city departments is not impossible even under the beneficent operations of a classified civil service!

The city of New York has little reason to complain of interference from the State Legislature this year. Up to March 20 forty-eight new laws had been enacted at Albany, only one of which directly affected New York; a charter amendment providing that all laws shall be passed by a majority of the day they fall due, and not earlier. The demand for home rule for cities is constantly growing stronger and is bound to prevail in the end even in this conservative and reactionary commonwealth.

In 1852 an exception was made as to not ferry boats and canal boats. But at present, and since at least 1871, all vessels and boats propelled in whole or in part by steam, navigating any waters "which are common highways of commerce" are under Federal regulation. With the single exception of canal boats. Revised Statutes, Title 46, Sec. 4399, 1899.

Although most of our great railroad systems, substantially as they exist today, had been organized under State laws long before 1857, it was not until then that Congress began to legislate concerning their regulation, and in so doing it has as yet avoided the question of the Federal Government's power over them. The initial paragraph of that which has come to be called the Interstate Commerce law, but is entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887, limits the application of the law, in so far as it relates to "commerce among the States," to "commerce by railroads." It was not until 1906 that Congress began to legislate concerning their regulation, and in so doing it has as yet avoided the question of the Federal Government's power over them. 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